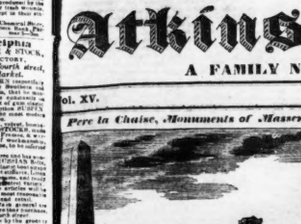
Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16, 1836. Whole No. 768.



Pere la Chaise, Monuments of Massena, Lefebre, &c.

ts west and Leisbow were reaping the bravest and the richest harvest.

The letter had seen fourteen years' service in the army before the Revolution, and we find him a general division of ill-gah chance-ie in 1793. He was with Moreau in the campaign of Hohenlinden, and commanded by him to take to Paris the ratification of the treaty with Austria; and made governor of Rome. He is accused of having acted with great severity during Bonaparte's campaign in Egypt, he was commander-in-chief in Italy, and, being afterwards recalled to hold Leisbow, was compelled to submit to the oath-ey. We now hear no more of him until 1809, when he was at the head of the judge in the presence of a superior force, and would have attacked and routed the wife Austrians, commanded by count Caldiero. He name never to be forgotten by the Austrians, as the conqueror of Rylau, Pfaffenhoen, Landsbut and Eckmuhl, and the capture of Ratisbon and Vienna; and Essling, from the latter of which he received the title of prince of Essling. Napoleon called him "our right arm." In 1810 he commanded in Tyrol, and was subsequently employed at Trieste, Altenberg, and Eckmuhl. In the disastrous Russian campaign he commanded the Imperial Guard.

Louis XVIII. created him a peer of France, but he rejoined his old master's standard in 1815. This however was generously pardoned on the Second Restoration, and he remained in peace till his death. Massena thought himself neglected; he then resumed the Emperor's cause during the Hundred Days, but acted only cautiously on the second restoration he retired wholly from public life and died, April 4, 1817.

Leisbow's career was also long and brilliant. He was a veteran servant at the opening of the Revolution, and was general of division at the close of 1793, and fought bravely under Pichegru, Moreau, Hoche, and Jourdan, maintaining always, at Sourkambi, the attack of 30,000 men with 8000. On this occasion he was severely wounded.

When, on the 18th Brumaire, the other leaders of the Revolution were perplexed by the question they should support, this general entered the Council of Five Hundred at the head of a file of grenadiers, and by saying the President, Lucien Bonaparte, gave a decisive turn to the events of the day. Napoleon seems never to have forgotten his services.

Leisbow was distinguished in all the campaigns with Russ in 1807, and in 1807 crossed and took Danzke, remaining in person several months of the ensuing. He assisted at the capture of Madrid in 1808. In 1809 he successfully defended the passes of the Tyrol, and was subsequently employed at Trieste, Altenberg, and Eckmuhl. In the disastrous Russian campaign he commanded the Imperial Guard.

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From Atkinson's Casket.

THE OLD MAID;

OR TOO PERFECT FOR ANYBODY.

A Domestic sketch. Some persons are born accomplished, the richer ought, to make one of a gay company where the above are to be found, is one of the rarest of life, but hold by the French, to be scientific we must be all his relative and Italian company; and among people as a *Proverbe Francais* for their perfection, and the Italians for their politeness, and the Germans for their sincerity, among which three several, worthy of being accounted the following, as no less acknowledged remarkable, as the enumeration of my morals.

"Perfection is

limited in this imperfect world of ours."

Mr and Mrs. Elcesley were a clever couple, as mutually suited as they could be, and lived in what town the deponent saith not, though it may be presumed it was not any one of the fashionable of the first circles by which is understood those which are the most exclusive in point of propriety—and finding their false and extravagant pretensions to gentility and fashionable enjoyment, they would have been so happy as their state seemed to promise, but for the unfortunate circumstance of their having—for base judges of where the shoes pinched—a single child, and that child a daughter. Now, as Mr. Elcesley was a man of sense, and Mrs. Elcesley a woman of good sense and gentleness were universally joined—and natural affection, and the sympathy of kindred minds, and the tender, of whose sympathy is there days of despondency, and of whose affection is there days of gloom, but Mrs. Elcesley—dear, but "affectation, but one of the Fairies of the Nursery, and the Fairies of the Nursery by Moore or Jarvis's twelve pollens sonnets—and Mr. Elcesley—dear, but "affectation, but one of the Fairies of the Nursery, and the Fairies of the Nursery by Moore or Jarvis's twelve pollens sonnets—had unfortunately had a child, a daughter, and that child was Miss Elcesley, who had been so unfortunately born a girl, and who had been so unfortunately christened Miss Elcesley, and who had been so unfortunately provided all these. Never, before or since, was there a more unfortunate child, for she was born to be the Elcesleys chief in a place, swarming like locusts with Elcesleys of all ages, sizes, and hues, from the gray-haired Elcesley of the old school, to the pink and white and red-coloured almanac, and the pea-bodied rose-bud.

Had fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf"—

Miss Elcesley was a child of misfortune—there was no accident in Miss Elcesley's life, from her birth to her 1st, in such a state of things, it was pleasanter to be born a boy than a girl, and Miss Elcesley would have the wealth-wood among the highly-prized male sex, and

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,
ARE LEFT FOR SALE AT
McMakin's N. L. News Room, 113 N. Third st.
Snyder's Bookstore, Second, above Race st.
Morgan's do. Third, above Berrick.
Carlisle's do. Ninth st.
Mrs. McW'ilson's Variety Store, 93 N. Fifth street.
Wm. Bewley's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 26, 1828.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Verry, Lea & Blanchard have just published, in two volumes, 12 mo. neat, entitled *Emergent Homœopath, or Second Love*, by James Aug. St. John, author of "Travels in the Two Sicilies, Egypt and Mesopotamia" &c. It is a very lively story, abounding in scenes of bustle and romance, and is altogether well calculated to gratify those lovers of fiction who are averse to fighting treading. The interest of the narrative is well sustained, and the stylewof the author eminently agreeable.

Dr. Alex. C. Draper, of this city, has issued proposals, for publishing by subscription, an octavo volume on *Intemperance and Mental Pets*, with the following title:—"Observations on Intemperance and Mental Pets, containing the History, Pathology, Symptoms, and Treatment of that disease, together with a Preliminary Inquiry into the Nature and Laws of Irritability, or Organic Life; with several physiological acquisitions have witnessed the work, and bear testimony to its value as having been written upon the technical subject with which they are acquainted. Doctor Draper has devoted much attention to the investigation of this painful and fateful malady, and his object is to illustrate the best means of relieving the intemperate—and among these means, a judicious moral treatment is considered chief.

The work will occupy between 300 and 400 pages. Subscription price $3 per copy.

Lovell's Museum of Foreign Literature, for April, just published, is embellished with a full length sketch of Machiels, author of a work on the Anatomy of Female Gesture; a likeness of Gerardin, Baron of Arabelle

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1836.

ASHES.....		Sugar-house.....	45 50
Pots.....	5 00	Powder do.....	6 00
Pearl.....	do	do Philads.....	6 50
BUTTER.....	18 20	do. Sacra.....	5 50
Tub.....lb.	18 20	Trinidad.....	41 45½
Firkin kegs. No.	17 19	Cuba, Muscovado	5 50
No. 1.....		Cuba, clayed.....	36 40
No. 2.....		Havana, White	46 50
CANDLES.		MANCHINEEL.....	
Lolands..bxs		No. 1. bbl.....	10 25 10 50
Spermaceti.6 @	7 50	No. 2.....	7 00
COFFEE. duty free.		No. 3.....	7 00
Java.....	13 14½	TALLOW.....	
St. Domingo.....	11 12	Leaf.....	
Porto Rico.....	12½ 13	Tallow, Am. from	
Cuba.....	12 13½	do Dutch.....	17 18
Laguira.....	11 12½	do Russia.....	18 19
do.....	11½ 14	Green winter.	1 00
COTTON duty 2 cts.		Spring.....	90 95
Louisiana.....	13 14½	PLASTER PARIS.	
Mobile.....	12 13	In Casks.....	
Alabama.....	12 13	In Bags, retail	
S. C. and Geo.....	10 20	SEEDS.	
N. C. and Va.....	10 12½	Clover, South	6 @ 6 50
FREIGHTS.....		Flaxseed nought	87 1 75
To Pittsburgh, per ton		do clean cask	
..... 100 lbs.		Timothy bbl.	2 00 3 00
FLOUR and MEAL.		Herds Grass	
Superfine..bbl	5 87½ 6 00	Orchard grass	2 00
Fine.....	6 00 6 12½	WHEAT.....	
Middling.....	5 50	Rye in bbls.....	
Mediling.....	4 75 5 00	Corn in bbls.....	
Corn Meal.....	3 50 3 62½	do Shipping.....	
GRAIN.		WOOL.....	
Rye Pa.....	92 96	Pulled, Superfine	73 77½
Penn. Southern.	90 92	Am. wash. do bbl.	65 70
Wheat Pa.....	1 71 1 83	do Lamb's.....	55 60
Do. Southern	1 80 1 85	do Clothing.....	50 55
Corn L. C. white.	79 80	do Land entry	45 50
do. do. yellow	80 82	do Spinning of bbl	40 45
Do. U. C. round.	84 85½	do Lambs'.....	37 40
do. do.		do Common.....	30 35
Oats.....	45 47	do Coarse.....	25 30
Barley Eastern.....		Sup'r pool lambs	32 36
Beans..bush	90 95	Sup'r do. Merino	30 35
PORK.		No. 1. do.	25 27
Mess, new..bbl.	16 17	No. 2. do.	20 22
MOLASSES.		Spn.sheep R.F.	25 28
New Orleans.....	47 48	Pulled Spinning	30 35

ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
16 SATURDAY.	5 25	6 35	1 15	
17 SUNDAY.	5 24	6 36	2 0	D. H. M.
18 MONDAY.	5 23	6 37	2 45	
19 TUESDAY.	5 21	6 38	3 30	Full 1 3 12
20 WEDNESDAY.	5 20	6 40	4 15	Last 8 10 48
21 THURSDAY.	5 19	6 41	5 0	New 15 6 3
22 FRIDAY.	5 18	6 42	5 45	First 23 3 53
23 SATURDAY.	5 17	6 43	6 30	

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberties Saving Fund Society will be opened for the reception of deposits on Saturday next, the 16th inst. at the office, No. 79 North Third, below Green street.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, April 16, 1836.

☞ We have to apologize to our readers for the inferior quality of the paper on which the Saturday Evening Post has been generally printed for two or three weeks past. We contracted for an abundant winter's supply early last fall, but in consequence of the unusual stoppage of the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers early in the winter, a large portion of it was cut off. Hereafter we confidently anticipate an unfailing supply of paper of the first quality.

The real estate of the United States Bank, in Chesnut street, was put up at public auction, on Tuesday last, and was purchased by Thomas P. Cope, Esq. for $389,000. It was understood that Mr. Cope purchased the property for the stockholders of the Pennsylvania United States Bank.

THE QUEEN OF THE TWO SICILIES.

We learn that Her Most Illustrious Majesty, Cristina Carolina, Queen of the Two Sicilies, who died at Naples, in January last, will take place at the Catholic Church, in this city, on Sunday, 17th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. The service is by the order of the Chevalier de Mussali, Consul General of the Sicilies, for this port.

John Harland, Esq. of this city, has obtained the first premium offered by the Directors of the New York City Exchange, for the plan of a new building to occupy the site of that destroyed by the great fire. It is estimated that the new building will cost about four hundred thousand dollars.

The late election in Connecticut resulted in the success of the Van Buren ticket for Governor and Member of Congress. The legislature of the state is also decidedly Van Buren.

The "Wandering Piper," is still pursuing his pilgrimage through this country, receiving the voluntary contributions of our citizens. This pilgrimage, as most of our readers are probably aware, was undertaken with the view of deciding a bet, entered into in New York, and Crowdender, a Frenchman, as to the hospitality of the different nations. It was agreed that the parties should travel in disguise, the one as a piper, to England, Ireland, Scotland and North America, the other as a fiddler, in France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands, to submit on what the public might please to give them unsolicited. The one to whom the most is voluntarily given, in the course of five years, wins a prize of £5000.

It is stated that the Piper was an officer in the British army, and that he served under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington, during the greater part of the Peninsula war.

The Boston Centinel, and Boston Commercial Gazette, two daily newspapers, have been united, and will be published hereafter under the latter name, under the title of the *Daily Centinel and Gazette*, by Messrs. Homer, Palmer and J. F. Adams. The new establishment, cannot fail we think, of commanding a very liberal share of public patronage, combining as it will, double energy and talents in all its departments. Mr. Homer, editor of the Gazette, is a most estimable gentlemen, and one of the most skilful editors in the country. We heartily wish him, and his new establishment, abundant success.

The difference of manners and customs of different countries is amusingly illustrated by the following fact, stated by the European correspondent of the New York Mirror: "This terrible wretch Fieschi, in his interrogatory, when speaking of the preparations for the assassination of the King, said, 'We went into the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise; Pepin and Morey were of opinion that we should make our experiments in the interior of powder there. I must say, but if any one was to see me there, he would guess amongst the trees, we should be seen.—They saw that I was right. We went out of the cemetery to the vines on the right.' What can be more characteristic of our lively and agreeable neighbours across the water, than the last sentence, and the coolness with which the selection of the place for the rehearsal of an assassination seems strange; but for love making assignations, the cemeteries of London and Paris, where facilities for such little *entretiens* are so plentiful, stranger still."

The act incorporating the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, establishes a line in South and North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and the commissioners appointed to superintend the work, have already made all the preliminary arrangements for entering immediately on the explorations and surveys. Col. Gadsden has been appointed chief Engineer, assisted by Capt. Williams, Lieut. Dyson, Lieut. White, of the U. States Army, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a civil engineer, in the service of the government. Tennessee has pledged the sum of $750,000, to this project, and one million of dollars will probably be appropriated by Kentucky.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

A memorial has been submitted to the present Congress, praying for the establishment, at the public expense, of a National Botanic Garden and Museum of Curiosities. It is stated that, some years since, Congress appropriated for a similar purpose, a part of Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, extending to Tyber Creek, but it does not appear that the project received any subsequent attention.

Such an establishment in Washington would undoubtedly prove an attractive place of resort, and, if properly conducted, not less useful than lucrative. Our navy officers could soon send us plants and seeds from every quarter of the globe, and very important additions would speedily be made to the vegetable and floral productions of our country.

We should also be pleased to see a public Botanical Garden, on a large scale, established in the vicinity of this city, with especial reference to the cultivation of every plant that will live and flourish in our climate. The progress in horticulture we are very far behind nearly all the nations of Europe, although the variety of our native plants is unusually large. The botanical trees of this country exceed 140, while in Europe there are only 37. We have 53 species of the oak, 17 of the pine, 15 of the walnut, and 10 of the maple, and of the 15 varieties of the magnificent magnolia, 9 belong to the United States. In England there are, at this time, not less than fifty horticultural societies, in active operation, and in France nearly an equal number. In the latter country horticulture is treated as a regular science. A botanical school has been established for educating gardeners, and introducing improvements in the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. The garden contains about one hundred and thirty acres, and is divided into compartments for every variety of vegetable and fruit. Extensive houses, stove and orangeries have been erected, and all other appendages furnished, which are requisite for rendering the establishment effectual for instruction and experiment.

The enterprising proprietors of several private gardens in the vicinity of Philadelphia, have undoubtedly done much towards increasing the taste for botanical pursuits, but neither of these establishments is as full and as perfect as a public garden might be made, if liberally patronised and properly conducted. The spring and fall exhibitions of our Horticultural Society, are said to exceed any thing of the kind in the United States, and no one will discredit the assertion who visits the premises of Col. Carr, Mr. Parker, Mr. Mease, Mr. Evans, and others in our immediate vicinity, and carefully examines, at the proper season, the beautiful productions of nature and art which are found. These delightful exhibitions may be regarded as specimens of what might be effected, if the skill and knowledge of all our prominent horticulturists and botanists were united in one effort to fill, embellish and adorn, a public garden, such as the *Jardin des plantes* of Paris, or the flower garden of Malmaison.

A public garden of this description would be, at all times, a museum of curiosities and a school for the study of nature, where the young and the gay, the aged and the sedate might resort for study, recreation and profitable reflection.

A yearly meeting of "Friends," commenced in the Green street meeting-house, on Monday last, and another yearly meeting will convene in the Arch street meeting-house, on Monday next. Methodist conference adjourned on Monday last, after an unusually protracted session.

The following are the appointments for Philadelphia and vicinity:

Union Church—Saml. Keppler.
St. George's—Chas. Pitman.
Ebenezer—Jacob Gruber.
Salem—W. Barnes.
Nazareth—J. J. Matthias.
Fifth street—E. S. Janney and Jos. Rosling.
Kensington—J. Smith, Jr.
St. John's—J. Hargis.
St. Paul's—W. A. Wiggins.
Mariner's Bethel—J. Woolson.
Western District—B. Weed.
Harmony—T. Miller.
Fair Mount—W. K. Gentner.

The minutes of the Conference have been published in pamphlet form, and may be obtained at the Methodist book store, Fourth st. above Market.

RAIL ROAD CELEBRATION.

We observe in the Boston Atlas, a general outpouring of felicitation by the Beaver county people, on the receipt of the news of the passage of the Beaver and Conneaut Rail Road Bill, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The citizens of Brighton, New Brighton, Fallston, Sharon, Bridgewater, Beaver, Bucksville, Freedom, Philipsburg and Fairport, towns located in the vicinity of the junction of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers, congregated on the high point of ground east of the point of Big Beaver River, and with cannon, music, &c. gave *loud* proofs of their gratification. From a long list of patriotic toasts drunk on the occasion, we select the following—

The Canawal and Beaver, and Beaver and Conneaut Rail Road Companies—Twins in conception, by an early and successful connection, will afford a Siamese bond between the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

By Ovid Pinney—Beaver Falls proud in water power—May the General Government select that place for the location of their United States western armory.

By Dr. Milo Adams—Beaver County—After a slumber of thirty years, she has awakened up to the unrivalled advantages which Nature has ordained for her.

By Col. J. Vera—Beaver County—Her great water power, Canals and Rail Roads, her fertile soil, and industrious population, mark her destiny as one among the greatest counties in the great State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Orsa Pinney rose, and after making a few remarks, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted—

Resolved, That the citizens of the town of Beaver, and all the towns and villages in its vicinity, as well those incorporated, as those unincorporated, be and are hereby invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the last Saturday of the present month, to take into consideration the propriety of throwing up their respective charters of incorporation, and uniting the whole into ONE INCORPORATED CITY.

The annexed paragraph, from the Wilkesbarre Advocate, we transfer to our columns with great pleasure, as we are sensible that the remarks of the writer are strictly just. Mr. Morris is eminently qualified for a faithful discharge of the duties of the consulate assigned him by General Bitner, and we have not a doubt but that his administration of those duties will give entire satisfaction to the American community.

Among the new appointments in Philadelphia, we see that Gov. Bitner has conferred the office of Postmaster, as well as that of Consul for France, on HOSEAH MORRIS. It is a name associated with the brightest days of the Republic. Morris, he is a descendant of the Robert Morris, whose financial skill, and unbounded private honour, and integrity, as signally aided Washington! The original Mr. Morris, the reader is presumed to know, has been the subject of a biography by the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer; and to his talents, (not, and indefatigable labour,) that paper is mainly indebted for its wide circulation and permanent influence. Had it not been for his official course in the early part of the present century, and the unbounded confidence displayed by Mr. Morris, that rendered intelligent men always eager to get hold of the Inquirer,—there was a spirit that kindled a kindred spirit in the reader—a firmness that inspired respect and confidence—a style always easy and pleasing, and a consciousness manner to opponents (unless when unnecessarily wronged) that concealed the esteem even of his political enemies. Such an appointment, we should presume, would be universally popular; as by merit and services it is well deserved.

Discourse of morality and reflections upon human nature, are the best means we can make use of to improve our minds, and gain a true knowledge of ourselves.—*Addison.*

SURPLUS REVENUE.

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that we ought to make just and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."—*President Jackson's Message to Congress, 1829.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Clay's bill for the distribution of the Public Lands will soon occupy the attention of Congress. We look upon it as one of the most important topics of the times, and especially calculated to interest the citizens of Pennsylvania. The following extracts from Mr. Ewing's able report upon the subject, will arrest attention.

"Your committee estimate the average receipts from the sales of the public lands for the next ten years, if the country continue in peace, if the land system be faithfully preserved, and if the sales be guarded from combinations and fraud, at an average of something more than ten millions of dollars per annum. There is already in hand to be divided, by the terms of this bill, $20,571,153.75; this, the several States will be entitled to receive the sums shown by the annexed table, and of the receipts of each succeeding year, until the next census, in nearly the same proportions.

TABLE showing the amount to which each state will be entitled.

	Share for first year.	Fifteen per cent to new States.	Total to new States.
Maine,	680,038		
New Hampshire,	464,367		
Massachusetts,	1,054,052		
Rhode Island,	167,500		
Connecticut,	370,792		
Vermont,	485,120		
New York,	2,360,201		
New Jersey,	501,263		
Pennsylvania,	2,243,618		
Delaware,	120,120		
Maryland,	1,076,979		
Virginia,	1,765,504		
North Carolina,	1,107,363		
South Carolina,	784,918		
Georgia,	1,144,613		
Kentucky,	1,071,660		
Tennessee,	1,194,578		
Ohio,	1,614,400	239,844	1,845,244
Louisiana,	296,172	67,340	363,512
Indiana,	591,720	325,475	917,213
Illinois,	571,076	194,458	765,534
Missouri,	324,972	174,534	499,507
Mississippi,	196,133	206,482	376,615
Alabama,	435,616	541,340	994,266
Michigan,	85,532	1,000,000	1,085,532

and that Michigan will receive by Pennsylvania would be upwards of TWO MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR exceeding the entire sum now annually received from the sales of lands in the hands of those entrusted with the reins of government, and the temptation to exert it. for public improvements, might at each session, prove stronger than their pat riotism.

A much more eligible project for the distribution of the surplus, is that lately made at a public meeting of citizens, held in Schuylkill county, Pa. which is as follows: that congress shall immediately retain two hundred millions of five per cent. stock, and distribute the same in such manner as may be deemed just and reasonable, among the States,' Territories, and District of Columbia; leaving it to the different governments the application of the same for the purposes of education, public im provements, discharge of debts, or such other purposes as they governments respectively may, in their wisdom, deem to be most in accordance with the welfare of the people, and the better to effect this resolution, they would give in each of the new members books to the amount of two millions of dollars, which would be their proportion, and would never be read. Mr. Ingersoll, the originally moved the resolution, rose in support of it, and seemed to think Congress would be very wrong, if it refused, owing it had so much money in the Treasury, that they were at a loss what to do with it. He did not contend that the books would all of them be useful, but said they ought to have them. Mr. Reed said it was of so much consequence, that he thought the resolution had better be investigated closely. Mr. Speight hoped, gentlemen would not put Government to the expense of bringing these books, without designing to do something with them. He said that he had copies of some of the books which he would gratuitously present to any member. Mr. Bynum, a gentleman who would *read them*, thought the resolution had better be over the table, which was agreed to.

Soon after some member would offer a resolution that the books heretofore furnished to the members, were the last of the kind that should be ordered. The two hundred members of Congress, but were intended to be sent to their successors; that would save about twenty-nine thousand dollars, which it is estimated will be the cost of those books. The mover of the resolution already offered cause the same thing, would divide the States [illegible] of the 26th Congress, the same books that were furnished to the members of the 25th Congress? now I think that if the resolution passes, it means neither more nor less, than that the clerk should send the serjeant at arms, (who has nothing else to do, after the old members have taken away the books) to the new members elect for the use of Congress, and demand the books!

On Thursday last, the House of Representatives met as usual at 11 o'clock. Considerable business was done in the morning hour, after which Mr. Bynum, of N. C. was voted to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings in the Territory of Wisconsin. The House then took up the Naval Service bill, considerable discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Bergen, Wise, Mr. White of Tenn. which various gentlemen took part, when the bill was put the sense of the House moved the resolution in favor of which Mr. Bell spoke four days, to strike out the appropriation for the New York Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. it was decided ayes 6, noes 105. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, moved the bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

On Friday, in the House of Representatives Mr. Robinson reported a bill from the Committee on Public Lands to grant certain unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tombigbee River. Mr. Bell moved to take up the bill for the relief of Samuel Swartwout, late collector at Portsmouth, N. H. it was decided ayes 6, noes 105. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, moved the bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

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THE GLEE

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the United States Gazette.

Three Old Boys found in a Gourd.

Yr old coon, which is made the text of Sunday,
Yr curious waits of round and of tune,
Yr empty canes at our grandsires' graves,
Long ag's since ye have clasped the wasp-like zone,
Since ye crop-headed bards sang to the dead,
Of horried breathing, and the shrilling heart.

Long ly's since in the dance ye've had a place,
And old each movement of the ringing heel,
While coach to answer, more to you the grace,
Oh, which the game of dance, variety fills!
The Hicks, Sybil, the moulded forms of yore
You've charm'd, but now will shall meet the heart.

Legs ar' used bo's ye have lend by some kind maid,
Legs to pour quite bobs into other hose,
And which, with the hands above the head,
For every pat did toll a complement.
And, chaind, in her ye clasped, the sense of honors,
And chaind, in her ye clasped, unwonted flame.

Poor useless things! like her ye seemed to those,
Who, ere the dance, had viewed your little part,
The toilet and you, then such a fitting place;
She's dead, but you have left behind the heart,
And you, lone things, tell how what some deep,
And chaind affections were spued with tears.

Old Gold with new Superscriptions, No. 5.

Originality. The only thing impossible of attainment by perseverance! It is much as ever true by sinning at it.

Fate. The primum mobile of life, since, to escape from its incessant pursuit, is the secret of all our actions.

Form. The lever of Archimedes.

Quack. A title which Fatality assumes the power of conferring on all who kill without their permission.

Quick. To the snail, the pace of the worm; to the worm the stride of the mole; to the mole the leap of fear between the hour of receiving a fever and the day of interring it.

Raining. Of all arts, that one which admits of being done to the greatest variety of bad.

Tavern. An independent territory, where a middling nation pays a sovereign.

Tear. An aqueous vapor to be indulged in the absence of a sweetmeat or a spencer. A thing impossible to do in reading our lucubrations.

Tea. One of the evils of life, or face; a peg on which destiny hangs the hopes of lovers.

Zeal. The best palliation of error, and the efficient ally of ruin.

Scotch. A point at which republicanism ascribes over a social sense.

A WELL BREATED ROTH.—Josephus speaks of a river in Judea, whose waters flowed up on the Sabbath. There is also one known as the Sabbath river, which has a similar characteristic—namely that—the current of *Dutch* flat, like a doctored river, is that river of which the curs is called on—off, welcome its rousing flood on any Monday in the year, and it, the morals of January in particular!

"Is that real haggage," said a green horse who was astonished at the horns of an elegant tinkogany table in a provincial pension, at the same time taking out his jack-knife, and shaving a large piece of it off.—"Well, I swow, to, now it."

A shipmate of a fellow was drowned at home, who in the battle of knows and t'nks, accidentally put one mouth, which was destroyed by a Yankee joker, attempting to bite, who bawled out, "I say, fellow, I'll make four holes in your countenance any larger for goodness sake, of the head of us will not be worthy of."

CHARACTER.—Fat came into the magic-office about one o'clock at night, buckled himself to the wager in the morning, and went to bed. He had scarcely got his second wind when the wind called to renew his journey.—And what will you charge for the hire?" demanded Fat. "Only a few cents," was the reply. "Ah!" cries it was kind in you to call so early: if I'd staid until the morning, I'd not have the money to pay my passage."—*London Telegraph.*

EARLY GRAPES.—Some thirty or forty years since, there lived in the "Heart of that Commonwealth," a certain character by the name and style of Boniface Gridley, familiarly called "Eagle Gridley," whose wife and family was married. One day Boniface took it into his head to dun with the Court of Justice, which would be heard at a certain time and place, and on a certain occasion, caused his cats to be crop-eared with hooks and spurs, and pressing the latter into the sides of his wood, rode in the direction of the county, then setting on the ground floor of the old Court House, the sheriff, the court, bar, and jury, with most peaceful mein, and filling the house with terror and dismay, as some rode all the while shaking back on his saddle, and apparently resting in his horse with the utmost ease. "Why, Eagle," said the Judge, "what's the matter?" "Why, I'll not that justice is gone yet, if I can't get you out of that court house."

Most Host, or Innkeeper's Hope.—The following colloquy occurred in a hotel at the Dover road, a short time since. Two gentlemen having dined and passed all night, called for the bill in the morning, and one of them happened to be where the cat—the other went out to the landlord to have it made out, and overheard the following conversation:—Host—Pooor, sir, the gentleman in number five, wants their Landlord—Well, what's going down? Host—Why, he's not near what they had. Waiter—Mock turtle—calipash—fish, curry &c. Host—Indeed. Did they taste and remark about it? Waiter—No sir—they said it was very good. Landlord—Ah, I'm very glad of it to-day. Waiter—Yes, sir. Landlord—Ah, then, turtle, fine offerings, now go on—Waiter—Fried sole and shrimp sauce. Landlord—Fried sole, you simpleton, shrimp sauce, and dear boy. Did they make any remark about that? Waiter—Not of those that the fish was very fresh. Indeed! then fried sole, those small-gut shrimp sauce, one shilling and six pence. Waiter—Yes, sir. Landlord—Ah, then, French beans, six shillings.—*English paper.*

A FOREIGN MARRIAGE.—Sir William Scott, third lord of Harden, being made prisoner by the Gladstone Murray, of Elibank, of a bloody border feud, was confined to one his head, or to marry Agnes, a daughter of his captor, known by the descriptive appellation of "Mungo-mouthed Meg." On the latter alternative it consented, but not before he had ascended the scaffold; he took with his bride, besides Agnes, a large property, and had by her eight children: from the eldest son is sprung the present Duke of Buccleuch, and now claiming before the House of Lords the title of Polwarth; and from the third lineally descended the late Sir Walter Scott.

HUNGERIA.—The celebrated battle of Shrewsbury was fought close to Mr. Berrell's estate at Grub Street, in Shropshire on the 20th of July, in 1403; and on the evening preceding the battle the King, Prince Henry He near took possession of the house of Mr. Sam Berrell, where he passed the night. On the next day I an end to-appearance of the proprietor, who suffered much by the disorderly conduct of both hosts by that unpleasant young nobleman and his followers. He was on no account to meddle with the battle, but he did find a connexion with House to-day of that memorable morning proves to be the battle of Shrewsbury, not about a mile from Great Berrell's, in the direction of action, and Hotspur having placed himself at their head, he perceived that an engagement was inevitable, in which case he would run a fearful second. As the attendants informed him that the battle of Shrewsbury was to take place in their neighborhood, he did tell them learned that it was worry early. Landlord—Oh